

NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 280 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Mrs. W. W. Wadsworth, Vice President; Wm. T. Dowd, Treasurer; H. H. Thibault, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DOMESTIC.
By Mail, Postpaid, One Year, \$12.00. One Month, \$1.00.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, \$12.00. One Month, \$1.00.
DAILY only, \$10.00. One Month, \$1.00.
SUNDAY only, \$4.00. One Month, \$1.00.
SUNDAY only, Canada, \$5.00. One Month, \$1.00.
Domestic rates apply to numerous American countries and to Spain and its possessions.

FOREIGN.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, \$26.00. One Year, \$26.00.
DAILY only, \$22.00. One Year, \$22.00.
SUNDAY only, \$10.00. One Year, \$10.00.
All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

Branch Offices for receipt of advertisements and sale of papers:
PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 280 BROADWAY, AT 37TH ST. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

HALE'S OFFICE: 205 WEST 125TH ST. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 555 WEST 38TH ST. P. M. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

SIXTH AVENUE OFFICE: 1012 6TH AV. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BUREAUS.
WASHINGTON—The Munsey Building, 1012 6TH AV. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

CHICAGO—208 South La Salle St. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

LONDON—40-45 Fleet St. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

PARIS—49 Avenue de l'Opera, 38 Rue de Valenciennes. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

BRUSSELS—D'Ardennestrasse 34 (Hot Lido). Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

ROME—57 Via Gregoriana. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

DUBLIN—26 Westmoreland St. Entrance 1567 Broadway. Telephone W. 1000. Open until 12 midnight.

THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. It remained in the family of its founder until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership. Mr. Bennett, who remained in the paper until his death in 1918, THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its present owner, in 1920.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1922.

Illinois Hears the Truth.

The patriotic meeting in Chicago on Wednesday was a refreshing demonstration. It must have shown the whole country, and particularly Illinois, the abhorrence in which officials like Governor SMALL are held. It must have suggested to Illinois the depths to which she has sunk in having as her Chief Executive a fellow who refused to act in the Herrin massacre and who has since crowned his shame by pardoning the seditious millionaire WILLIAM BROSS LLOYD, "the reddest of the Reds."

There will be persons timid enough to say that the General of the armies of the United States should keep strictly out of politics and not concern himself with political affairs. But such politics as General PESHINGO talked at Chicago is the politics upon which the life of a nation depends. No man, no matter what his position, need or should sit silent while there are Lloyds and Len Smalls. So long as there are creatures who conspire to subvert the Government, so long as there are high officials who make a mockery of law and justice, so long should the voice of every good American protest. And the more distinguished he is the greater power he will be for the righting of wrong.

Meetings like the great Chicago gathering are particularly necessary because, as it was admitted by one of the speakers there, Governor SMALL is so firmly entrenched in party politics that he cannot now be impeached. If that is true it is all the more reason why he and his gang and the criminal beneficiary of his pardon should be exposed to the denunciation of public opinion. The time will come when an aroused public will throw out men like SMALL and replace them with officials who respect law and order. But the public is slow to waken. Men and women who realize the situation must arouse the public.

This country is not communistic or socialistic. But the Russian trained crew operating in the United States is using the weapons of conspiracy and violence. It is trying to make trade unions its tool. It incites strikes. That grain is rotting in the fields of the West, that the coal bins of the East are empty, that twenty-two men were butchered in the southern Illinois mining field—these things are due largely to the teaching and example of men like DENIS and LLOYD. Yet DENIS and LLOYD are free!

General DAWES reminded the Chicago meeting that there are cowards and demagogues in Congress and that much of the evil of to-day is due to their cowardice and their greed for votes. They must be put out, just as the Len Smalls must be put out. The people will put them out as soon as they realize how dangerous they are. And the people will soon realize it if fearless men like PESHINGO and DAWES keep up the fight against the lawless, slinking bunch of conspirators.

Germany's Mountains of Marks.

Germany's intention, it is announced, is to raise an internal gold loan to be used for stabilizing the mark and for cash reparations payments. But, with Germany already buried under seven hundred and fifty billions of paper marks and the printing presses recently flooding them out at the rate of more than one hundred billions of marks a week, there is not enough gold in Germany, there is not enough gold in Europe, to stabilize the volatile mark unless something rational and practical is done about the impossible reparations.

The mark cannot be stabilized under present conditions when the printing press output will have created by the end of this year a thousand billions of worthless paper marks. And the printing press will not stop printing the worthless paper marks when the reparations payments, if insisted upon, would drain

Germany of all metallic money, of all movable assets, of all surplus products.

It is of no use to mince words about the reparations. As they stand on the books they cannot be paid. They can only sink German finances to the bottomless depths while cheating the reparations claimants of what they demand.

When the allied Powers to the last single member are willing to look that plain truth in the face and act on it there will be hope of stopping the currency printing presses and of making German foreign gold loans. Then there will be a chance to stabilize the vanishing mark and to benefit all the rest of Europe by the economic salvation of Germany, which in fact would mean the economic salvation of the rest of Europe.

Beware the Stock Swindler.

War savings stamps to the amount of six hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars will come due on the first of the year. The owners of these Government obligations of small denomination will need to be on their guard to see that after redemption for five years the redemption proceeds do not slip through their fingers.

There are more ways than one in which the small savings stamp lenders and their ready money may become parted on and after New Year's. The owners of these securities can, in the language of the day, blow this money. They can put it into things that will not be exactly waste yet will not be entirely worth while. They can give it over to the tender mercies of some stock jobbing sharper who, as they cash in their saving stamps, will be lying in wait for them with an alluring tale of a get rich quick investment in gayly colored shares of stocks of no value. That will be the worst of all.

The millions of wage earners who lent their small contributions to the Government to help win the war and who went on adding their bit to the Government savings stamp loans after the war, a good service for their country and good business for them, can continue their help in financing the war loans and can do themselves another good turn by exchanging their maturing stamps through the banks and post offices for new United States Treasury Saving certificates in which their money, still earning interest from the national Government, will be in the safest investment in the world.

That will be the best of all.

Changes in New York's Flats.

In spite of a statement made when they were sold recently, the buildings on Fifty-ninth street facing Central Park and known as the "Spanish flats" were not the first apartment buildings erected in New York city. That distinction is sought for nearly as many structures as there were cities contending for the honor of being the birthplace of HOMER. The apartments opposite the park were typical enough of earlier flat houses in New York, however, to mark the contrast between the homes of this kind in demand to-day and those that were formerly designed by architects.

So great has been the increase in the value of New York city real estate, which in the last instance is decisive of many changes in municipal living conditions, that the apartment of the day is constructed on an altogether different model from that of a few years ago. Only in the structures in which the highest rents are charged can large rooms, high ceilings, long hallways be found. These features are not desired by some tenants at any price.

At first the style of flats, as they soon came to be called, within the reach of tenants of moderate incomes comprised a stretch of rooms with the drawing room at one end, the dining room and kitchen at the other and a long hall with bedchambers opening on it to connect the two. Rooms were not large, but for a long time ceilings were high. Then there came a house which caused a rebellion against this standardized form.

A building of no special pretensions was erected on an East Side avenue less than a score of years ago. Rooms were smaller than they had been in its predecessors. The halls were as small as was practicable. Ceilings were low. Although it offered no recognizable superiority in comfort over other designs, this plan, because of its economy of space, was at once a commercial success. The flats in the building were always filled. The owners had no loss from unoccupied apartments. This had a lasting effect on the construction of flats in New York.

Architects immediately set to work to design multiple dwellings, with apartments of three and four rooms, a kitchenette and practically no halls, in which every inch of space was made to yield its value. This is the prevailing plan of flathouse construction to-day. The long hall, indeed any kind of hall, is seldom seen in modern buildings. Such luxuries are reserved for the high price flat, which also offers almost everything that appeals to former ideals of grandeur except the lofty ceiling.

Steel construction helped to change the manner of laying out the flat, rendering thick walls and floors unnecessary. High ceilings were done away with as extravagances.

There was, however, a degree of comfort for the tenant of the new style of apartment which the occupant of even the most expensive of the earlier type could not have boasted. Electricity brought luxuries which no money could have furnished in the past. Probably an

early dweller in the six or eight room apartment would stretch himself out and say he felt suffocated in three rooms and a kitchenette. But the tenant of to-day is certainly more contented with the smaller space and the complete installation of luxuries progress has made possible than he would be in the roomier quarters of a generation ago.

An Unjust Charge.

Postmaster-General Work makes a recommendation which must puzzle even those who appreciate fully the burden imposed upon his department by incorrect or incomplete addressing of mail. He advises that an extra postage charge of one cent be imposed for each piece of mail that requires correction or completion of the address or what is known in the department as directory service. The charge would be collected as postage due upon delivery of the matter to the addressee or its return to the sender.

Why should a person innocent of carelessness be required to pay for the mistakes of another? A provision such as this would involve no little annoyance. There is no logic in it. The report says that such a charge would be analogous to the one provided by the act of April 24, 1920, under which three cents postage is collected for returning undelivered letters to the senders in cases in which no return address was given on the envelope and the mail had to be sent to the dead letter office for opening and return.

But it is not analogous, because the three cent charge is imposed only upon those responsible for the mistake. The Post Office Department merits every encouragement in its efforts to find effective means of combating this difficulty, which interferes with prompt and efficient handling of the mails, but this is not the right means.

There does not seem to be any direct and equitable way of charging for the extra directory service. Perhaps the best thing to do is to eliminate as much of it as possible by persistent education.

A Million Mile Commuter.

It is eighty-three miles from Cape May to Philadelphia. A Mr. FLEISCHAUER, who lives in a suburb of Cape May, has commuted to Philadelphia every business day for twenty-two years. So he has just finished doing a million miles.

As the fastest trains take two hours to run from the Pennsylvania metropolis to the southern tip of New Jersey this commuter spends between four and five hours a day in travel. If Mr. FLEISCHAUER's total commuting time could be changed into business days of eight hours each it would amount to ten years.

If the commuter waste, in effect, ten years? The commuter can read the newspaper, but that does not take two hours. He can read EMERSON and, in twenty-two years, know him by heart.

Some commuters find pleasure in looking out of the window. But it would be impossible for a man to look out of the window at the scenery between Philadelphia and Cape May for twenty-two years without going mad. He would begin by wondering, day after day, how watermelons and corn are made to grow in the sand deserts of southern New Jersey, and he would wind up wondering the same thing, only out loud and violently.

Probably Mr. FLEISCHAUER spent his commuting time in useful thought. There are so many things that a commuter can think about. For the first hour out in the morning he can ruminate on home, and he can devote the second hour to the office. If he is a commuter who has avoided card games and chronic conversationalists he can have two straight hours of pure, concentrated thought—the kind that ARISTOTLE used to use.

A man who devotes 26,400 hours to clear thinking in twenty-two years ought to be able to understand almost anything—even the Einstein theory or why commuters commute 166 miles a day.

Irish Senators.

The names and political history of the Irish Senators named by President CONGRATULATIONS indicate strongly the determined effort that is to be made by the Free State to bring Ulster into the fold and create a united Ireland. The list of men who will sit in the upper house of the Irish Parliament includes many whose opinions and interests have run counter to the movement which resulted in the elevation of Ireland to a State. They have been named, evidently, because the Sinn Fein leaders wish to show their good faith, to wipe out suspicion of discrimination and to comply exactly with that clause of the new Constitution which provides that the Senate shall be composed of "citizens who have done honor to the nation by reason of useful public service, or attainments represent important aspects of the nation's life."

It must make the Ulster diehards gasp to see Sinn Fein leaders nominate for the Senate half a dozen peers who are Protestants and great landholders. Lord CARSON used to tell his followers that England was abandoning them to the "merciless cruelty of southern fanatics," but those supposed fanatics have proceeded to appoint Earls and Marquises, Unionists and Conservatives, to the Senate. Mr. CONGRATULATIONS and his advisers seem wisely to have forgotten the past and to have sought only to combine the elements that will

help Ireland. Thus they have chosen Lord DUNRAVEN, who has studied Irish affairs more effectively than any other; Lord GRAYARD, who was a member of the Irish convention; Lord KERRY, for ten years a Unionist member of Parliament, and Lord MAYO, who is a Conservative and an agricultural expert.

Of course, Sir HORACE PLUNKETT was not overlooked and the Senate will have the use of what is probably the best constructive mind in Ireland so far as questions of agriculture and industry are concerned. Another useful Senator should be Dr. GEORGE SHERIDAN, of Dublin, a wise man in all that relates to Irish land. If there is anything that DUNRAVEN, PLUNKETT and SHERIDAN do not know about Ireland it must be something poetic and therefore it can be supplied by WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS.

It is scarcely necessary to wait for the names of the rest of the Senate to guess that it will be an interesting and intellectual body. With so much distinction in Dublin, Ulster may be coaxing to join. True, only yesterday she "voted out," but time heals most wounds.

Tchitcherlin's Unruly Tongue.

M. TCHITCHERIN, the Soviet Foreign Minister, acts as if he thought he were commissioned by some super power to bowl out everybody on the face of the earth. Thus in the Lausanne conference he launched forth at Lord CURZON regarding the allied demand for the open straits as follows: "You are compelling Russia to disarm and arm. Russia is for disarmament and Great Britain answers with something that is a perpetual menace."

But the perfect answer to M. TCHITCHERIN, as THE NEW YORK HERALD sees it, is the message of the American State Department given on the same day to the Lausanne conference through Ambassador CHILDS. In this utterance it was declared that it was impossible to overlook the proposal made by one delegate [M. TCHITCHERIN] that all warships should be excluded from the Black Sea, and Ambassador CURZON "would find it equally reasonable to exclude warships from every other international body of water."

And then the American Ambassador delivered the real message from the United States Government and the American people as follows: "No nation has gone further than the United States in its policy of naval disarmament, but no nation would be ready to uphold the good sense of maintaining a sufficient naval force to act as the police of the free seas, to protect its citizens and their ships wherever they might be, to suppress piracy or other menaces and to act at times for the public good and to give relief to the suffering, just as the ships of war have recently done in the Near East."

"Ships of war are not necessarily agents of destruction; on the contrary, they may be agents of preservation and serve good and peaceful ends in the prevention of disorder and the maintenance of peace. We believe in common with every civilized nation—wish access to every free body of water in the world, and we will not be satisfied if our ships of war may not pursue their peaceful errands wherever our citizens and our ships may go."

That was the doctrine of the American people and the policy of the United States Government long before there was a Soviet Russia and long before there was a Tchitcherlin, either as the present associate in Bolshevism of LENINE and TROTSKY or as the servant before that of the Czar. Long after there is a Tchitcherlin that will continue to be the doctrine of the American people and the policy of the United States Government.

So is M. TCHITCHERIN of the unruly tongue going to turn upon America and accuse it of forcing Russia to strip to the teeth when she wants to arm herself of all her war weapons? If he is, this country will have to journey along its customary way, nevertheless. Beyond doubt Great Britain feels the same way about it.

The recount of the vote cast in Massachusetts for United States Senator in November shows that Senator LODGE had a plurality of 7,354 over WILLIAM A. GASTON, his Democratic opponent. The election night count gave LODGE a plurality of 3,425. Thus the Old Bay State rebuff confirms experience; recounts invariably alter the figures announced by election officers but seldom change results.

The belted cucumber beetle is rapidly becoming a major crop pest in the lower Mississippi Valley. If he would only start a war of mutual extermination with the boll weevil he would be a welcome visitor.

The crime of counterfeiting is never to be condoned, but if villains persist in committing it it is only poetic justice that the chief sufferers from the base currency should be, as is now said to be the case, those other lawbreakers who put in circulation counterfeit liquors.

The names and political history of the Irish Senators named by President CONGRATULATIONS indicate strongly the determined effort that is to be made by the Free State to bring Ulster into the fold and create a united Ireland. The list of men who will sit in the upper house of the Irish Parliament includes many whose opinions and interests have run counter to the movement which resulted in the elevation of Ireland to a State. They have been named, evidently, because the Sinn Fein leaders wish to show their good faith, to wipe out suspicion of discrimination and to comply exactly with that clause of the new Constitution which provides that the Senate shall be composed of "citizens who have done honor to the nation by reason of useful public service, or attainments represent important aspects of the nation's life."

It must make the Ulster diehards gasp to see Sinn Fein leaders nominate for the Senate half a dozen peers who are Protestants and great landholders. Lord CARSON used to tell his followers that England was abandoning them to the "merciless cruelty of southern fanatics," but those supposed fanatics have proceeded to appoint Earls and Marquises, Unionists and Conservatives, to the Senate. Mr. CONGRATULATIONS and his advisers seem wisely to have forgotten the past and to have sought only to combine the elements that will

help Ireland. Thus they have chosen Lord DUNRAVEN, who has studied Irish affairs more effectively than any other; Lord GRAYARD, who was a member of the Irish convention; Lord KERRY, for ten years a Unionist member of Parliament, and Lord MAYO, who is a Conservative and an agricultural expert.

Of course, Sir HORACE PLUNKETT was not overlooked and the Senate will have the use of what is probably the best constructive mind in Ireland so far as questions of agriculture and industry are concerned. Another useful Senator should be Dr. GEORGE SHERIDAN, of Dublin, a wise man in all that relates to Irish land. If there is anything that DUNRAVEN, PLUNKETT and SHERIDAN do not know about Ireland it must be something poetic and therefore it can be supplied by WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS.

It is scarcely necessary to wait for the names of the rest of the Senate to guess that it will be an interesting and intellectual body. With so much distinction in Dublin, Ulster may be coaxing to join. True, only yesterday she "voted out," but time heals most wounds.

Why should a person innocent of carelessness be required to pay for the mistakes of another? A provision such as this would involve no little annoyance. There is no logic in it. The report says that such a charge would be analogous to the one provided by the act of April 24, 1920, under which three cents postage is collected for returning undelivered letters to the senders in cases in which no return address was given on the envelope and the mail had to be sent to the dead letter office for opening and return.

But it is not analogous, because the three cent charge is imposed only upon those responsible for the mistake. The Post Office Department merits every encouragement in its efforts to find effective means of combating this difficulty, which interferes with prompt and efficient handling of the mails, but this is not the right means.

There does not seem to be any direct and equitable way of charging for the extra directory service. Perhaps the best thing to do is to eliminate as much of it as possible by persistent education.

The millions of wage earners who lent their small contributions to the Government to help win the war and who went on adding their bit to the Government savings stamp loans after the war, a good service for their country and good business for them, can continue their help in financing the war loans and can do themselves another good turn by exchanging their maturing stamps through the banks and post offices for new United States Treasury Saving certificates in which their money, still earning interest from the national Government, will be in the safest investment in the world.

That will be the best of all.

Changes in New York's Flats.

In spite of a statement made when they were sold recently, the buildings on Fifty-ninth street facing Central Park and known as the "Spanish flats" were not the first apartment buildings erected in New York city. That distinction is sought for nearly as many structures as there were cities contending for the honor of being the birthplace of HOMER. The apartments opposite the park were typical enough of earlier flat houses in New York, however, to mark the contrast between the homes of this kind in demand to-day and those that were formerly designed by architects.

So great has been the increase in the value of New York city real estate, which in the last instance is decisive of many changes in municipal living conditions, that the apartment of the day is constructed on an altogether different model from that of a few years ago. Only in the structures in which the highest rents are charged can large rooms, high ceilings, long hallways be found. These features are not desired by some tenants at any price.

At first the style of flats, as they soon came to be called, within the reach of tenants of moderate incomes comprised a stretch of rooms with the drawing room at one end, the dining room and kitchen at the other and a long hall with bedchambers opening on it to connect the two. Rooms were not large, but for a long time ceilings were high. Then there came a house which caused a rebellion against this standardized form.

A building of no special pretensions was erected on an East Side avenue less than a score of years ago. Rooms were smaller than they had been in its predecessors. The halls were as small as was practicable. Ceilings were low. Although it offered no recognizable superiority in comfort over other designs, this plan, because of its economy of space, was at once a commercial success. The flats in the building were always filled. The owners had no loss from unoccupied apartments. This had a lasting effect on the construction of flats in New York.

Architects immediately set to work to design multiple dwellings, with apartments of three and four rooms, a kitchenette and practically no halls, in which every inch of space was made to yield its value. This is the prevailing plan of flathouse construction to-day. The long hall, indeed any kind of hall, is seldom seen in modern buildings. Such luxuries are reserved for the high price flat, which also offers almost everything that appeals to former ideals of grandeur except the lofty ceiling.

Steel construction helped to change the manner of laying out the flat, rendering thick walls and floors unnecessary. High ceilings were done away with as extravagances.

There was, however, a degree of comfort for the tenant of the new style of apartment which the occupant of even the most expensive of the earlier type could not have boasted. Electricity brought luxuries which no money could have furnished in the past. Probably an

Inhumanity to Dogs.

Abandoned From an Automobile at a Ferry.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: On Monday afternoon at about 3:30 an automobile boarded the Fort Lee ferryboat at Edgewater. When the boat docked at the New York side of the Hudson the door of the car was opened and two half grown dogs were thrown out. The car then sped up and disappeared in the traffic, while the dogs, dazed and uncertain, stood waiting apparently for their owner's return.

When the traffic for the next trip across began to board the boat the dogs became frantic with fright and ran phlegmatically from car to car, seeking refuge, and were roughly driven off of one running board after another. Their helplessness and stricken, bewildered eyes were so pathetic that one of the passengers, a young girl, tried to gain their confidence and comfort them, but the noise and confusion of the ferryboat had such an effect on the poor animals that she could not hold their attention.

Knowing that when the boat landed again the dogs in all probability would be driven off, and knowing also the miserable state in store for them, the young lady with her eyes full of tears persisted in her efforts and with the help of a sympathetic passenger who was driving a car the dogs were finally rounded up and taken to a shelter in New Jersey.

I am writing this to your paper and am hoping that you will publish it, because it is a thing that a man who would do a thing like this should be put up to public condemnation; but more especially to urge if in future he has any more poor little dogs to abandon that he will donate fifteen or twenty minutes of his precious time and drive them to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who shelter at twenty-third street and Avenue provided for such cases. It will not cost him a cent to get rid of them there. A SUBSCRIBER.

MORSEMER, N. J., December 7.

Franklin Square.

Its Name Commemorates the Printer, Not the Merchant.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The contemplated removal of Harper & Brothers from Franklin Square calls to mind the reason of its name. The usual explanation is that it was so called because of the erection of a splendid residence by Walter Franklin, a famous New York merchant, at the northwest corner of the Square and Cherry street, known as No. 23.

Franklin's widow married Samuel Osgood and it was to this house, then occupied by them, that Washington was escorted in April, 1791, as his official home as President. At this time the square was quiet and majestic, as befitted the court and of town, and was known as St. George's Square, which name it continued to carry until March 17, 1817, when a resolution of the Board of Aldermen changed its title "As a testimony of the high esteem entertained by the board for the literary and philosophical character of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

This was preserved in the city's geographical nomenclature one of the few immortal names that were not born to die. R. A. W.

New York, December 7.

From a Foe of Holidays.

He Would Like All Abolished Except the Fourth of July.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Every thoughtful business man is becoming alarmed over the ever increasing number of holidays created by the Legislature. Introducing bills making a holiday to commemorate any event out of the ordinary has become a favorite pastime of legislators. The January 1, for example: Why should that day be a holiday?

A signal service could be rendered the State if the next Legislature passed a bill wiping out all holidays in this State but one—July 4. WILLIAM BALDWIN.

New York, December 7.

The Meaning of York.

Three Possible Derivations of the Name of This City.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: There is nothing more entertaining or more misleading than folk etymology. Your correspondent, "The Celticist," writes that the early name of the city of York was Eborac, which he translates as City of Eborac, in which the Welsh name for Eborac is Caer Eborac, in which the Welsh name for Eborac is Caer Eborac, in which the Welsh name for Eborac is Caer Eborac.

In the Domesday Book York figures as Eborac, which is derived from the Icelandic or Old Norse word, that came to Britain with the Anglo-Saxons as Eborfor or Eborfor—ebor, or boar, plus vic, place, which was Latinized Eboracum or Eboracum.

The Roman form of Old Celtic Eboracum, Eborac, Latinized Eborac, is a frequent Gaulish personal name meaning yew tree, and is cognate with the Gaelic and Irish Iubhar, Old Irish Iub, yew.

In view of the fact that we are approaching Yuletide it may not be inappropriate to direct attention to the sacrifice of a boar to Frey at Christmas. In medieval times the boar's head was a customary part of Christmas festivities. Frey had a boar with golden bristles and from this fabulous creature we have derived the saying "Frey's boar is passing by" when we refer to a field of golden corn waving in the wind. The boar was honored by the early Teutons as their highest and most auspicious prey. There was a time when the boar ranged through the forests of Albion.

To summarize: These researches seem to indicate that York may have taken its name from (1) the lair of the boar; (2) from the yew tree or (3) from the fortress or city on the hill.

W. F. V. VIERTEL.

New York, December 7.

A Prophetess and Her Wares.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I see that Mme. de Thelme is displaying her prophetic wares again. She has such a selection that she would be a wonder if she did not succeed in foretelling one or more events. Of her failures she says nothing.

How any sane person can put faith in such prophecies is past my finding out.

HOBOKEN, N. J., December 7.

Maine Waterman's Post.

From the Portland Herald-Press.
Ralph Raymond, who patrols the Central Maine Power Company's lines in the vicinity of Union, didn't lack excitement the other day when he saw on his beat a moose, three deer, eight gray squirrels, five partridges and several ducks.

NATHAN M. LEVY.

Skill Bets Luck in 'Yes and No' Test

Yale Professor Explains Objective Examination as Adopted in Some Colleges.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—Because of an erroneous impression concerning the objective, or "yes and no" examination adopted in several departments at Yale, Prof. John E. Anderson of the university's department of psychology to-day said:

"The objective examination is a device that came into being because of a widespread distrust of the old examination methods."

"Before considering their advantages and disadvantages it would be well to consider briefly the different forms of questions. I shall use simple illustrations not taken from any course examination used."